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GEORGE W. YORK,
Editor.

CHICAGO, ILL., SEPT. 18, 1902.

FORTY-SECOND YEAR
No. 38.

WEEKLY



APIARY OF WM. HOUSEL, OF MONMOUTH CO., N. J.
(See page 602.)



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42d YEAR.

CHICAGO, ILL., SEPT. 18, 1902.

No. 38.

* Editorial Comments. *

The Denver Convention was held as announced, Sept. 3, 4 and 5. While it was not as largely attended as expected, it was a good meeting. The election of officers for 1903 resulted as follows:

President—W. Z. Hutchinson, of Michigan.
Vice-President—Jas. U. Harris, of Colorado.
Secretary—George W. York, of Illinois.

As soon as we can begin it, we will publish the report of the convention in full in these columns.

When to Cut Alfalfa.—M. A. Gill, in the Bee-Keepers Review, thus earnestly enters a protest against the idea that for best results in hay alfalfa should be cut before it comes into bloom. He says:

I say again that it is *not* a fact that alfalfa cut before it comes into bloom makes the best hay; and I know of many careful, thoughtful farmers who were once led into that practice, but who are now letting their alfalfa stand until it reaches that certain stage when it contains, and will retain, the most food-value.

Some years ago the Experiment Station of New Mexico, carried on a series of experiments to find out at what stage of development the alfalfa plant would make the most pounds of the best hay. As I understand it, they made four cuttings of the first crop. First, when about half grown; again just before it came into bloom; then while in full bloom; and again after it had gone to seed.

They then took four bunches of steers and fed them the same number of pounds from the four different cuttings, and weighed each bunch of steers every five days during the experiment, which lasted some 60 days.

He also thinks there is no danger that the alfalfa honey crop of the future will be any less important than it is now.

Number of Extracting-Combs Needed.—A wide difference prevails as to this in practice. A uses a single story of extracting-combs for each colony, extracting as often as necessary. B adds stories as often as needed, and does not extract a pound of honey till the season is over. If the harvest is at all large, B invests a good deal in combs that A saves—a saving that B considers very poor economy. A must necessarily extract before all combs are sealed, for after the combs are filled it will be some time before all of the honey is ripened sufficiently, and most bee-keepers can hardly compete with the bees in ripening honey. So storing will be hindered while awaiting the ripening and sealing. Then, when the combs are extracted and returned, there is some demoralization and no little delay; for the bees will not attempt to store in wet combs, and the combs must all be licked dry before any storing is done. In B's case there is no delay whatever. Before one story is filled another is put under, the work goes on steadily, and the

honey is thoroughly ripened, and of the best quality. B considers himself well paid for the investment in extra combs.

If one has not a sufficient number of extra combs, it is not a difficult thing to use frames filled with foundation, or with starters. Some, however, will prefer to take a middle ground. When the first story of combs is partly filled, let another story of combs or foundation be placed under it. Then extract the first story when it is completed, and return the wet combs on top. If the wet combs are placed next to the brood-nest, the bees will not readily pass through them to store in the story above until the wet combs are cleaned dry.

Even if only one story of extracting-combs is used, it is probably not best to extract the whole story at once. When half the combs are completed, extract them, putting the wet combs back, not in the center of the super, but at the sides. The center combs will be ready for extracting a little sooner than if at the sides, and each time half the combs are extracted the wet combs are to be placed at the sides. The bees will thus be allowed to go right on storing without interruption. Of course, it will make a good deal more work than to have more combs.

Mr. Abbott Retires from the General Managership.

We have received the following from Mr. Abbott for publication:

EDITOR AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL:—In view of the good feeling and harmony which prevailed at the Denver Convention, and being desirous of doing all I can to promote the interests of the National Bee-Keepers' Association, I have concluded to retire from the General Managership for the present. So far as my future official relations to the Association are concerned, I am perfectly willing to leave this with the membership, as I have every confidence in the good intentions of the bee-keepers of the United States, and believe that they will see to it that no injustice is done any one.

During the time that I was actively engaged in the work of General Manager, 83 memberships were received, and 40 of these were new members, if I am correct. My short experience has shown me that there is a world of work that a General Manager can do, all of which will tend to promote the interests of every bee-keeper on the continent; and, while I have not changed my mind in the least as to the correctness of the stand I have taken, yet I feel that our energies would much better be spent in promoting the interests of our industry than in discussing in a harsh way differences among ourselves.

I think I have said before that personally I could co-operate with any member of the Board in promoting the interests of the Association, and in the future I shall be just as ready and willing to do it as in the past. The Board has an excellent and efficient Chairman, and I can see no reason why the Association should not continue to grow and be a great power for good. New fields are opening up every day. The Government of the United States is showing an interest in our work, and is making it manifest that it is willing to co-operate with us, so that all that is needed now is a *disposition to work* on the part of the officers of the Association and the membership at large, and great good can be accomplished in a very short time. What the world needs is more men and women who *do things*—who are willing to work as well as to write and talk.

I have forwarded to the Secretary a list of the names of those who have joined the Association through me, and accompanied the list with my check covering the amount of membership fees, less expenses, etc., and I trust that the statement sent therewith may be found correct. If not, I stand ready to make it so.

In conclusion, I want to thank a multitude of friends for letters and words of encouragement which have come to me during the controversy, and I desire to say that in the future, as in the past, they will find my voice, pen and hands ever ready to promote the interests of bee-keeping in the United States and Canada.

EMERSON TAYLOR ABBOTT.

It gives us much pleasure to receive the above communication. It shows a magnanimous spirit on the part of Mr. Abbott, which, no doubt, will be appreciated by all, and especially by the membership of the National Bee-Keepers' Association. It ends all controversy over the General Managership matter, and leaves the way entirely clear for action in December, when the annual election takes place. And, should Mr. Abbott be elected General Manager at that time, by a majority of the votes cast by the membership, we can all unite in quoting, "All's well that ends well." If he is not elected, the utmost harmony will still prevail, and the National Bee-Keepers' Association will continue to grow and be a useful institution for the benefit of bee-keepers.

Strong Colonies and Nuclei for Queen-Rearing.—In the effort to devise plans for rearing queens without too much expense, there has been a tendency, if not toward starting cells in other than strong colonies, at least toward having the cells given afterward to small nuclei. The current now seems to be starting in the other direction. Dr. Gallup has been emphatic in protesting in this journal against the use of weak colonies or nuclei for the rearing of queens. Editor Root says, "I don't like to come down on the small nuclei, but I believe that they will prove only a disappointment and a vexation of spirit for the average bee-keeper." Editor Hutchinson says amen most heartily to this, and adds, among other things, "Our nuclei must always be of such strength that they will be able to take care of themselves," without the danger of their being robbed out.

Really, when one considers the very great importance of having queens of the very best, it seems poor economy to try to save bees either in the colonies in which the cells are started or in the nuclei in which the cells are afterward placed. Supposed the entire time of a strong colony and a number of strong nuclei be lost. What does the honey they would have gathered signify, if thereby such queens are reared that their workers will store an extra amount sufficient to replace the loss of the colony and nuclei used in queen-rearing? And this they may do many times over.

But there is no such loss as generally seems to be supposed. Queenless bees do not sit in dead idleness. It is true that bees in a nucleus will not store as much in proportion as in a strong colony, but they are by no means idle; they keep at work, and when a young queen emerges from her cell the field-bees of the nucleus work with intense vigor, if anything can be had to work on.

It can hardly be emphasized too strongly that the queen is the most important factor of a colony, and that a very poor place to practice economy is in her rearing.

Please send us Names of Bee-Keepers who do not now get the American Bee Journal, and we will send them sample copies. Then you can very likely afterward get them subscriptions, for which work we offer valuable premiums in nearly every number of this journal. You can aid much by sending in the names and addresses when writing us on other matters.

Convention Proceedings.

Report of the Texas State Convention, Held at College Station, July 16 and 17, 1902.

BY LOUIS SCHOLL, SEC.

(Continued from page 582)

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The convention was called to order at 2:30 p.m., whereupon Mr. Toepperwein talked on the subject of the

ADVANTAGE OF HAVING PROPER SUPPLIES, GOOD QUEENS, ETC.

He called attention to the advantages of frame hives over the old-style box-hive; and of the various dovetailed hives, of which the 10-frame size seemed best adapted to Texas localities. He preferred the Ideal super for all purposes, and those containing the ten shallow extracting-frames, for the production of extracted and bulk comb honey; for sections, the Ideal, or $3\frac{3}{4} \times 5\frac{1}{2}$, on plain slats, with fences or separators, as these fill out the super better, and allow of more sections to each super.

It was thought that the Danzenbaker section super was a little better, in that it contained narrow sections, causing thinner combs to be built in them, which would be capped sooner.

The difference in depth in the different styles of supers was also discussed. The very shallow or $4\frac{1}{4}$ depth are too shallow, while a full-depth body is again too deep for tiering up, leaving the $5\frac{3}{4}$ -inch depth as the best super, and most satisfactory.

Mr. Newell asked if anyone had been able to prevent the bees from gnawing away the paraffin mats used above the Danzenbaker supers. As none present had used these mats, they could not reply.

QUEEN-REARING—CONDUCTING A QUEEN-BUSINESS.

Mr. Aten said that on account of the very dry seasons, which had been discouraging to queen-breeders, he had quit that phase of the business. Others were of the same opinion, and had to be coaxed to speak on the subject. Mr. Aten told why it did not pay to rear queens, on account of the fact that too many bee-keepers are already engaged in it, and prices have become so low that it is impossible to rear first-class queens at prevailing prices, and make a reasonable profit.

To this Mr. Victor said that Mr. Aten had hit the nail squarely on the head.

Mr. Aten uses the Alley plan of queen-rearing. Larvæ for this purpose should not be over two days old; and he insinuated that by grafting cell cups, as in the Doolittle method, there was danger of using larvæ that were too old, which would result in inferior queens. He takes a row of cells containing eggs and destroys the egg in every other cell. This strip or row of cells is then attached to the lower edge of the comb, cut out to receive it. By this method there is no danger of using larvæ that are too old. He makes his cell-building colony queenless on one evening and gives the prepared cells the next morning.

H. H. Hyde considered this time as being entirely too long, as the bees have almost lost their desire for constructing cells by that time. He gives his cell-cups within two or three hours, and in 30 minutes finds them to contain royal jelly. He uses the Doolittle method with some changes of his own. He described the methods he used the present season. He used drone-cells that are neither too old nor too new. In the case of very old drone-comb, he found that the cells were too tough and hard; and, on the other hand, new drone-comb would be gnawed down by the bees. Drone-comb about two years old is about right. The cells are shaved down to about half their original depth, after which a lead-pencil is twirled in each cell to give it the form of the queen-cell. These are then given to the queenless colony for a few minutes, when they will be gone over by the bees and nicely polished. They are then removed and "grafted," i. e., the young larvæ transferred into them. When placed in the queenless colony they are readily accepted.

For this cell-building Mr. Hyde selects a strong, rousing

colony, preferably hybrids, as they are found to be the best cell-builders. This colony is made queenless and broodless, the queen being removed and used somewhere else, or placed in a nucleus until wanted. The brood is distributed among other colonies in the apiary, or wherever it may be needed. In two or three hours after this the queen-rearing colony is ready for the grafted cells. To wait until the next morning would be waiting too long a time, in Mr. Hyde's opinion.

Mr. Victor's method differs from both that of Mr. Hyde and Mr. Aten. He considers that leaving the colony over night both queenless and broodless is too long a time. On the other hand, he thinks that three or four hours is entirely too short a time, as this period is only about sufficient for the bees to find out that they are queenless. At this time they are too much excited and confused to attend properly to the grafted cells. He makes instead the colony queenless one day, and about four o'clock the next afternoon removes all brood. Late the same evening he gives the cells, prepared much the same as by Mr. Hyde's method, and the bees are kept closely concentrated for the entire night, giving their attention to these cells. Out of 138 cells by this method he had 135 accepted, distributing them among different cell-building colonies at the rate of about 38 cells to each one. For making cell-cups and grafting, he uses the Doolittle plan, together with some features of the Alley plan and some of his own. He has his own methods of manipulation, by which he is enabled to gain one day's time over the Alley plan.

"Is the use of the queen-excluder an advantage, or to the contrary, in honey-production?"

"No, not advantageous."

"Does it pay to keep a colony on scales?"

"No, not from a financial standpoint."

Under the head of General Business, at the close of the meeting, Mr. H. H. Hyde addressed the Association on the question of

STANDARD PACKAGES FOR HONEY.

He stated that heretofore no standard size had been adopted by the bee-keepers, which had led to much confusion and misunderstanding, especially between the producer and the dealer. Mr. Hyde advocated the adoption of standard-sized packages, so as to avoid this confusion in the future.

Heretofore, for extracted honey, cans with small screw tops have been used, having respective capacities of 6, 12, and 60 pounds. Under this arrangement they were crated so as to make either 60-lb. or 120-lb. cases or crates. The cans for comb honey have been made with 4-inch screw-tops for the 6 and 12-pound sizes, with 8-inch screw-tops for the larger sizes.

Of late a new-style package, known as "the friction-top can," has come into quite extensive use. This is better and cheaper than the old style so long used. But there are objections to it in its varying weights and capacities, and also the way in which it is cased.

It is made in sizes—2, 3, 5, 10, and 60 pounds—and put up in cases or crates of different weights, the larger size cases weighing but 80 pounds. This means mistakes in ordering, and general misunderstanding and confusion.

On motion, the Association adopted as standard size packages, the following: Cans of 3, 6, 12, and 60 pounds capacity, each and all to be crated in cases either of 60 or 120 pounds; the 3 and 6 pound cans to be crated in double tiers, each case containing 60 pounds, while the 12 and 60 pound cans are always to be crated in cases containing 120 pounds each. This secures a uniform sized package, and a simple method of putting honey on the market.

Pres. Toepperwein was instructed to meet with a certain can company and co-operate with them in the manufacture and supply of this new standard package. Southwest Texas alone will use, during the coming season, not less than 20 carloads of these cans, which will be filled with honey for strictly family use.

The bee-keepers' exhibit this year was not as large and complete as the previous year, but a grander exhibit than ever before is being planned for readiness at the next meeting.

Mr. H. A. Mitchell had on exhibition the finest sections of basswood honey that was ever exhibited at the Association meetings, and his exhibit carried off the medal.

A collection of honey-plants was shown by Louis H. Scholl, and was found to be very instructive. A similar collection of honey-plants of Central Texas was also shown by the Department of Entomology, of the College.

LOUIS H. SCHOLL, Sec.

(The End.)

Contributed Articles.

Old Bees Not the Best for Queen-Rearing.

BY G. M. DOOLITTLE.

A bee-keeper in an adjoining State and myself have been having a little correspondence regarding the giving of a colony, which has been queenless six or seven weeks, brood from which to rear a queen, I telling him that a first-class queen can not be reared that way, even where only eggs are given, as he seems to think that better queens can be reared from "the egg" than in any other way. One of the claims I made was that field-bees could not, from necessity, make good nurse-bees. In his reply to my last letter, he comes at me in this way:

"If field-bees make poor nurses, how about a colony that comes out of their winter quarters in the spring both queenless and broodless, as is quite often the case? If given choice brood, will they be prepared to care for it to the best advantage and rear a queen that is satisfactory? If so, why will not queenless bees do the same when of the same age? I have often seen it stated that we should give brood to such colonies as are queenless when put out from winter quarters. Or do you regard this, as you do the other, as a makeshift, when nothing else can be done? I should like to have your opinion in these matters given through the American Bee Journal, as others are interested."

In reply, I would say that there is quite a difference between old field-bees and the bees which come out of winter quarters as regards their making good nurse-bees. The vitality, or the different parts of the anatomy of the bee which perform different offices, become exhausted or changed in accord with the amount of labor performed, not in accord with the number of days which go by; hence, a bee which has seen five months of winter, where a colony has wintered to the best advantage, may be no older in reality than the same bee would be at from 10 to 20 days old, were the date of the season June or July.

It is a fact with which many are acquainted, that bees which have been wintered over become good nurse-bees, while many are as fully cognizant that a bee which has been in the field as a field-worker for two weeks is almost wholly incapacitated for such work; and if forced to nurse the larvæ, does it as a "makeshift," as our correspondent puts it.

I have found that a colony losing its queen soon after coming through the winter, will rear a very fair queen, though I have never found them to be among the best; but in order to rear such a fair queen it seems necessary that the nurse-bees should be feeding some larval bees before they set about rearing a queen. I have often taken a colony of queenless and broodless bees in the spring and built them up in this way:

As soon as possible after spring opens give them a frame of eggs and larvæ, and in eight or ten days open the hive and break out or cut off all the queen-cells they may have started, giving brood to them once a week if possible, until plenty of young bees emerge from the first brood given, when I give a frame of brood from my choicest colony, and allow them to rear a queen from the same. In this way I have succeeded in securing queens that would prove of value, and saved a colony which otherwise would have been lost. Had I allowed them to perfect a queen from the brood first given, she would have been a makeshift queen, and, in all probability, a drone-layer, as she would have been perfected quite a little before there would have been drones flying for her fecundation. I firmly hold to this belief, the same coming from long experience and deep study along the queen-rearing line, that good queens can not be reared except where there are nurse-bees in the hive, feeding larvæ at the time they are required to rear queens.

To force any bee, which is not in the habit of preparing chyle, to prepare immediately the same for a larva intended for a queen is out of the ordinary course of Nature, and the result can be only an apology for the better article, or a "makeshift," as our questioner puts it. And such colonies as have been queenless six or seven weeks in midsummer can have no chyle prepared, for it would be at least 30 to 33 days since the last larva in that hive had been sealed over,

and all of the bees would have to be field-workers for from four to seven days, consequently nothing but the very poorest kind of a queen could be reared by such bees.

But here is a point which I do not remember ever having heard any one speak about, namely, that so far as my experience goes the bees, when in the proper shape as to nurse-bees, can rear a really good queen from one of these very poor ones which only came about as a makeshift, so that any colony so rearing a queen from a poor one can become a thriving colony again, with a queen reared by supersedure from the brood of the very poor one. In fact, I have often found such queens to equal those reared from the very best of mothers, although I am far from advising using such queens as mothers for queen-rearing. In this we see how Nature has provided for the bees, so that there may be a perpetuation of the race, even under the most adverse circumstances.

I am frequently written to that queens gotten from certain queen-breeders prove poor layers, thinking, evidently, that I will condemn those sending them queens; but, instead, I always advise the rearing of queens from these poor layers, if gotten from any responsible queen-breeder, for it often happens that the very best of queens will not do as well after shipped away as she did when in her original hive; but if the stock is good, queens reared from her will prove equally good with those which were reared from her when she was in her first owner's hands. At least this has proven so in any and every case that has come under my notice.

Onondaga Co., N. Y.



No. 9.—Bee-Keeping for Women.

The Bee-Smoker—One of the Indispensables.

BY EMMA M. WILSON.

One of the indispensable things in the apiary is the smoker. Perhaps those of us who never knew what it meant to get along without a smoker hardly realize just how much of a comfort it is. Still, there are times when a smoker can be the cause of much discomfort.

You have a big day's work to do, and feel that you have not a minute to spare, and yet you are obliged to waste many precious minutes because the fire in your smoker will persist in going out.

You blow and blow for some time, in hopes of resuscitating it, but finally become disgusted and empty the whole thing out, and begin all over again, and it may be with the same result.

The very fact that you are in a hurry does not help the matter any, as you are very apt to fill your smoker too full and cram it down too tight, which proves disastrous, and out it goes.

Alas for your temper. By this time you are decidedly cross, and no doubt the bees, too, as you have been trying to work without a good smoke.

Well, what shall you do about it? Suppose we go back to the beginning and start right. If there is a fire in the kitchen stove, and you can get some nice, bright coals, that will be fine. Put enough in the bottom of the smoker to insure its starting promptly, and fill it up with fuel, and blow it up good. If your fuel is dry there ought to be no trouble in having a good fire. But you can not always get coals from the kitchen fire, so you must be ready in advance to light your smoker in a hurry.

To do this, put in a stone jar saltpeter and water in the proportion of an ounce of saltpeter to a pint of water. After the saltpeter is dissolved, throw in any pieces of old cotton-cloth that you may have handy. After they have thoroughly soaked, take them out and wring lightly, and spread out to dry. When dry they are ready for use.

Next time you want to light your smoker, have ready some nice, dry fuel. First light a good piece of your saltpeter cloth, and drop it in the bottom of your smoker; then quickly fill up the smoker with fuel, and blow "like sixty" until the fuel is well lighted. You may go right on with your work and feel sure that your smoker is not going to bother in the least, even if you did fill it up full and cram it down tight. If it burns too fiercely lay it on its side, but be careful that you do not put it out by leaving it that way too long.

It does not pay to be too economical with saltpeter cloth. Always have a good supply on hand, and use it liberally, and always have some in the apiary with you ready

for use. It pays to give your smoker a good cleaning out occasionally. If there is a valve, see that it is thoroughly cleaned, and it may be well to oil it a little.

Now, as to fuel: Fine, dry chips from the chip-pile are excellent. I don't know of anything better, as they burn well, make a fine smoke, and last well. Keep a box or hive full in the apiary so they will be handy. Keep it well covered, so that they will be perfectly dry. If at some special time you want a very dense smoke, you can add some wood that is a little damp, if you have a good fire in your smoker to begin with, or even some green wood at this time, will give you a dense smoke, and will be a help. If you are driving bees, or doing any work in which the smoker is kept constantly blowing, you will be helped, I am sure, by using green wood.

At such times I have had my smoker get so hot I could scarcely hold it without burning my fingers. Adding a little green wood was a great help, as I had a better smoke, and the heat was not nearly so great. When your smoker gets so hot, it is a good thing to empty it and start the fire over again, using only enough coals to start with. You will have a better smoke, and less heat.

Dry apple-wood is well worth saving for smoker-fuel. Almost any good, hard wood, if dry, will make a good fuel; the main points are to have it dry, and plenty of it.

McHenry Co., Ill.



Methods of Rearing the Best Queen-Bees.

BY W. H. LAWS.

The articles of Dr. Gallup, Henry Alley, and others, move me to write. Dr. Gallup has said many good things, and I doubt not that the venerable Mr. Alley, with his more than 30 years' experience in rearing queens, has learned many good tricks, the most of which have been generously given to an appreciative public. Mr. Doolittle, for nearly as many years, has devoted his best days in experimenting and rearing fine queens, and he, too, has made public all his best ideas.

But what I object to is mere assertions without proof. In recommending his own methods and queens, let Mr. Alley not condemn all others, and state as he does, on page 519, that, "I do believe fully 90 percent of all the queens reared are as worthless as so many house-flies." Pray, and how does he get his information? Can it be possible that with thousands upon thousands of queen-bees reared and sold by the leading queen-breeders of this country, Mr. Alley has had a report from even 1 percent of that number? And if his statement be true, then let the bee-keeping world know it, and we queen-breeders must either improve in our ways, or let the public buy all their queens from Mr. Alley.

Personally, as a queen-breeder, I have followed the advice of each of these pioneer queen-breeders and teachers, and verified their teachings as perfect by turning out thousands of first-class prolific queens, reared by either, or both, of their methods.

But permit me to say that as great a percent of large, fully-developed queens were obtained by the Doolittle method as by any method ever used. I dare say, that a majority of the queen-breeders will subscribe to this statement as their experience also. I am not writing this wholly in vindication of Mr. Doolittle's method, but to show that Mr. Alley's method is not the only one to give good queens, for poor queens can be reared by any and all methods.

For several years I have used a modification, or rather a combination, of the above plans, with the best results, and if it is the wish of the Editor I shall be happy to explain this in some future issue. Yes, let us rear our queens by Nature's method as far as possible, for Nature, when properly applied to the rearing of queens, cannot be beat, and is perfect, whether under the swarming impulse or the supersedure of old queens. The sudden realization of queenlessness, however, is not natural, but brings about conditions that are forced, and leads me to say that very few colonies are naturally fitted for the production of good queens. So many conditions must exist before good cells can be obtained, therefore the art of obtaining all good queens is the work of a professional rather than of an amateur.

The time is now ripe for an output of good queens, and the breeder who carelessly puts poor queens on the market will sooner or later pay the penalty, by finding his reputation and business gone.

Bee Co., Texas, Aug. 18.

The Bee in Law—Statutory Enactments.

BY R. D. FISHER.

1. Preface.
2. Offense against Private Property ; Unlawful Enticement of Bees.
3. Bees, Property in.
4. Bees, with Hives and Honey, Exempt from Attachment and Execution.
5. Poison—Exposing with Intent to Destroy Bees—Penalties.
6. Bees, Entering Premises to Disturb or Carry away—Penalty.
7. Prevention of Foul Brood among Bees—Michigan.
8. Same, Nebraska.
9. Same, Colorado.
10. Same, California.
11. Same, Utah.
12. Same, Wisconsin.

1. PREFACE.

It is the purpose of this article to supply in convenient form a digest of the whole body of statutory law concerning bees and bee-keepers. The code of laws for each State is supplied only by large libraries, and the wealth of material on most subjects is somewhat confusing. It has been said, "The difficulty is not so much to know the law as to know where to find it."

Our investigations during the preparation of previous chapters of this series of articles have led to the belief that it will be practicable to make a useful and satisfactory digest of the law providing for the propagation, preservation, and protection of bees and bee-keepers.

The concluding chapter is divided into such titles as seem capable of separate treatment. In so far as our investigations could discover, none of the statutory law referred to herein has been repealed.

A feature of the concluding chapter which seems worthy of particular mention is the collection of statutes providing for inspection of apiaries, and penalties. However, in this and other respects the work must speak for itself.

2. OFFENSE AGAINST PRIVATE PROPERTY; UNLAWFUL ENTICEMENT OF BEES—PENALTIES.

Laws of Connecticut, 1882, Chap. 77. Central Stat. 1888, Sec. 1466, provide that every person who shall place upon the premises of another any tub, box or other contrivance for the purpose of enticing swarms of bees from the premises of their lawful owner shall be fined not more than seven dollars or imprisoned not more than thirty days.

3. BEES, PROPERTY IN; DEPOSITS ON LAND.

Laws of Georgia, 1883, Chap. 2, Sec. 3074, Stat. 1895, provide that any deposit made by wild animals on realty belongs to the owner; thus honey deposited by bees in a tree belongs to the owner of the tree, though the bees may be hived by another; so the eggs and young of birds, or the increase of animals (bees), so long as they remain unable to leave the land, they belong to the owner.

4. BEES, WITH HIVES AND HONEY, EXEMPT FROM EXECUTION.

Statute of Vermont, 1894, Sec. 1805, provides that, among the goods or chattels of a debtor which are exempt from attachment and execution to satisfy a judgment debt, are three swarms of bees and their hives, with their produce in honey, provided the suit brought is not to recover payment for the purchase price thereof, or for material or labor expended on the same.

5. POISON, EXPOSING WITH INTENT TO DESTROY BEES—PENALTIES.

Section 1247, Rev. Stat. Kentucky (Carroll), provides that if any person on land or premises not in his possession or under his control shall lay or expose any poisonous substance with intent to destroy honey-bees he shall be fined not less than five nor more than fifty dollars.

Same, Code and Stat. Washington Sec. 7161 (Laws '97, p. 11), provides that it shall be unlawful for any person within the State of Washington willfully or maliciously to kill or poison any honey-bees. It shall further be unlawful for any person within said State willfully and maliciously to place any poisonous or sweetened substance for the purpose of injuring honey-bees in any place where such poisoned or sweetened substance is accessible to honey-bees within this State. Any person or persons violating said law shall, upon

conviction thereof, be punished by fine of not less than ten dollars nor more than one hundred dollars.

6. BEES, ENTERING PREMISES TO DISTURB, STEAL, OR CARRY AWAY—PENALTY.

Laws of Ohio (Rev. Stat. 1890 (S. & B.), Sec. 6840) provide that whoever unlawfully enters the premises of another for the purpose of disturbing or carrying away any box, gum, or vessel containing bees or honey, or injuring or carrying away any such property, shall be fined not more than five hundred dollars or imprisoned not more than sixty days or both (60 A. 5, Sec. 1, S. & S. 279).

Same, Laws of Nebraska, 1879, Sec. 81, provide that, if any person shall steal any hive, box, bee-palace, or other contrivance containing honey or honey-bees, the property of another, of less value than thirty-five dollars; or if any person shall steal honey from any such receptacle or other contrivance, or shall willfully and maliciously disturb, injure, or destroy any of the aforesaid receptacles or other contrivances containing honey or honey-bees, or if any person shall steal, or by art, device, or contrivance, or in any manner whatever, decoy from any such hive, box, bee-palace, or contrivance any such honey-bees, with intent to convert the same to his own use, or with intent to damage or defraud the owner thereof, or by any art or device injure, damage, or destroy any such honey-bees by means of poison and otherwise, such offender shall be fined not exceeding one hundred dollars, and confined in the county jail not less than ten nor more than thirty days, and shall be liable to the party injured in double the value of the property stolen, injured, or destroyed.

7. PREVENTION OF FOUL BROOD AMONG BEES.

(a) Laws of Michigan (Howell's Ann'd Stat., 1882, Chap. 62), 1881, p. 125, makes it unlawful for any person to keep in his apiary any colony of bees affected with contagious malady known as foul brood, and makes it the duty of every bee-keeper, as soon as he becomes aware of the existence of said disease among his bees, forthwith to destroy or cause to be destroyed by burning or interment all colonies thus affected.

(b) Wherever foul brood exists, or where there are good reasons to believe it exists, it shall be lawful for any five or more actual bee-keepers of any county of the State, to set forth such facts, belief, or apprehension in a petition addressed to the judge of probate, whose duty it is to appoint a competent bee-keeper of said county, as a commissioner, to prevent the spread of said disease and to eradicate the same; said commissioner to hold his office during the pleasure of the court; records of appointment and revocation shall be filed with the petition as a part of the records of the court.

(c) Upon complaint of any three bee-keepers in writing and on oath, to said commissioner, setting forth that said disease exists, or that they have good reason to believe it exists within said county, designating the apiary or apiaries, it is the duty of the commissioner to proceed at once to examine the bees so designated; and when satisfied that any colony or colonies of said bees are diseased with foul brood, he shall place a distinguishing mark upon each hive wherein exists said foul brood, and immediately notify the person to whom said bees belong, personally or by written notice, to remove or destroy said hives, together with their entire contents, by burying them or by fire within five days. In case no foul brood is found to exist in said apiary, the persons so petitioning, or either of them, becomes liable to said commissioner for the amount of his fees for such services.

(d) Any person neglecting to destroy or cause to be destroyed said hives and contents, after notice and time limited, shall be fined not more than twenty-five dollars or by imprisonment not more than fifteen days or both. For the second offense the fine may not exceed one hundred dollars or imprisonment more than 60 days or both.

(e) The commissioner is allowed two dollars per day for his services, and is paid by the county. But no fees are allowed unless foul brood is found.

(f) In all suits and prosecutions under this law, it is necessary to prove that said bees were actually diseased, or infected with foul brood.

8. SAME, FOUL BROOD, DISEASED BEES.

(a) Laws of Nebraska (Chap. 3, Act 1885, Chap. 8a, Ann'd Stat. Neb., 1901); makes it unlawful for any one to keep or have in possession in this State, any honey-bees, brood-comb, or honey known to possess or to be infected with the disease known as "foul brood," or any other infec-

tious or contagious disease peculiar to bees or honey, or to keep or have in possession any bee-hive or other receptacle in which any foul brood, diseased bees, or infected honey is known to have been kept.

(b) *Destruction, Penalty.*—Any honey-bees, brood-comb, or honey owned or kept or found in this State, known to be affected or infected; and any bee-hive or other receptacle in which any bees, brood-comb, or honey shall have been kept, known to be, or have been infected as set out in section (a), shall be destroyed immediately and completely by burning. Any person who shall be the owner, possessor, or care-taker thereof, who refuses or neglects immediately to cause the same to be destroyed, as provided herein, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and upon conviction thereof shall pay a fine of not less than ten nor more than one hundred dollars, or be imprisoned in jail not more than 30 days for each offense.

(c) *Inspection.*—Every person owning or keeping honey-bees in this State shall cause the same to be inspected at his own expense, at least once a year in infected districts. This includes each and every brood or colony of bees, brood-comb, and honey in his possession or under his control, and the procuring of a certificate of such inspection showing the true condition of each and every one of the above-named articles in his possession as to the existence of foul brood or other infectious or contagious disease, in duplicate, one of which duplicates shall be left with such person, and the other filed in the county clerk's office, where such bees or honey or brood-comb is kept.

(d) *Treatment.*—If, upon inspection, the disease of foul brood or other infection or contagion shall be found to exist, and the inspector shall be of the opinion that, by proper treatment, such diseases, contagion, or infection may be removed, he shall so certify officially in his certificate of inspection, and the owner or keeper of such bees shall be entitled to keep such bees for the period of six months for treatment; and if not eradicated at the expiration of such time, such bees shall be destroyed as hereinbefore described; and any person having in possession any brood-comb, bee-hive, honey, or apparatus used in connection with bee-culture, found in like manner to be infected, such person shall be allowed 30 days in which to disinfect the same; and if said disinfection shall not have been complete at the expiration of 30 days, such brood-comb, bee-hive, honey, or apparatus shall be burned as hereinbefore provided.

(e) *Penalty.*—Every person neglecting or refusing to cause all such bees to be duly inspected as provided herein, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall pay a fine of not less than ten or more the one hundred dollars for each offense upon conviction thereof.

(f) *Inspector, Pay.*—Upon the application of the Nebraska Bee-Keepers' Association, or other person or persons interested in bee-culture residing in any county of the State, the Governor may appoint a suitable resident inspector of bees and honey of said county, whose sworn duty it is to inspect all bees, brood-comb, and honey, within said county, when requested, and shall receive two dollars per day for his services, to be paid by the owner, agent or lessee in whose possession such bees, brood-comb, or honey may be when inspected. Such inspector shall make certificates in duplicate as provided in section (c).—Gleanings in Bee-Culture.

(Continued next week.)

The Buffalo Convention Report is issued in pamphlet form, size 6x8½ inches, 80 pages and cover. Besides a full report of the proceedings of the 32d convention of the National Bee-Keepers' Association, held in Buffalo, N. Y., Sept. 10, 11 and 12, 1901, it contains fine half-tone portraits of all the officers and directors of the Association; also the Constitution, a list of the membership up to the end of 1901, and the two latest bee-songs—"The Hum of the Bees in the Apple-Tree Bloom" and "Buckwheat Cakes and Honey." We believe it is the finest ever gotten out for the Association. Of course, all members of the Association receive a copy free, but there are thousands of our readers who are not yet members, but who should have this valuable Report. Better send for a copy, if you have not yet received one. Price, postpaid, 25 cents, or with the American Bee Journal one year—both for \$1.10. Send all orders to the office of the American Bee Journal. Better order soon, before all are gone.

* The Afterthought. *

The "Old Reliable" seen through New and Unreliable Glasses.
By E. E. HASTY, Sta. B Rural, Toledo, O.

CHARLES DADANT.

From the title page of No. 30 a grave, wise face looks a good-by to us. Honor, and a place in our memories, to Mr. Charles Dadant. I understand that more people in France than in America realize his weight and worth. This is on account of the extent of his writings in French. Not long since apiculture was called a new craft, and its eminent men were mostly living. How soon it will be that most of those who first dignified apiculture as a vocation, and a semi-science as well as a vocation, will be mostly among the dead?

WHY SO MANY BACHELOR BEE-KEEPERS.

Worry, worry;
Frowns and flurry;

And it's the old bachelors "Iowa" is troubled about when he (or she—horrid thought!) counts the noses of beedom! Half mankind get married when good sense would bid them not to. (There, now, let's see you deny that.) And the average sense of mankind is low; and the average sense of bee-keepers is supposed to be quite a bit higher. Or, if you don't like that, say that a man so full of ideas as the bee-man, must needs long for a mate of his own kind (like Adam, when the critters were paraded before him), and lady bee-keepers, both present and potential, are still quite insufficient in number to go round. Page 488.

WHY BEES VISIT PIG-STYS, ETC.

Anent the other "Iowa," page 489, I don't believe that bees go to privies and pig-stys for salt—that is, salt is not the main thing. All higher life on this planet is a life-and-death struggle with microbes. The excreta of all higher animals abound in antiseptics, which the proper internal organs have made and poured out to keep down microbe multiplication within. Much of this anti-microbe matter is not neutralized, and is capable of being used again. Bees seem to think they need all they can secrete and all they can gather, too. Salt is a mild antiseptic, and comes all in the same line; but you may salt never so wisely the water you offer them at the apiary, and they will still prefer their chosen watering-place where cattle stamp around.

MAXIMUM AGE OF QUEENS.

Ever since defending Virgil's seven-year age for bees, I have felt specially interested in the maximum age of queens. On page 494 we find that Edwin Bevins has a queen that has done service four whole years and two fractional years, six in all. If she should commence on next season she would be in a measure a seven-year queen.

GRAVENHORST'S SWARM-PREVENTION.

I think that to be sure of the Gravenhorst method of swarm-prevention you will have to get the bees to rear themselves a young queen *a little before the time of regular swarming*. If you should delay until the midst of the swarming season I should incline to warrant you that the queen that began laying in that hive would be queen No. 2—queen of a depleted colony. Page 499.

QUEENS WITH AFTER SWARMS.

So Doolittle has counted 15 queens with the last after-swarm of a series. Till some one else counts more, let's call that the record. Page 501.

DR. PEIRO AND MULBERRY-TREES.

And so Dr. Peiro, when he gets ready, and feels just like it, is going to make some of us presents of young mulberry trees. I'm going to try to look real pretty. Hope my duties won't require me to give him anything in the nature of a switching until after my tree arrives. Or is this just the rogue's crafty plan to keep his jacket untanned for about five years?

TOOLS FOR HOLDING QUEENS FOR CLIPPING.

The little tool which is shown on page 526, seems to be an excellent invention—that is, so far as can appear with-

out actual use it does. (Carved section-slip crossed by thread of rubber.) Has also the merit of being very easy to make. As but few bee-folks are clumsy in their mechanical doings, nearly every one can make it, and catch queens with a minimum of danger and nerve-strain.

Twenty-two years ago—the first year I owned the apiary here—I also invented a wonderful queen-catcher. Worked well the few times I used it; and would pick queens up instead of being restricted to holding them down. But as I am an anti-clipper my invention has languished from a total want of use, and I have never brought it forward.

Questions and Answers.

CONDUCTED BY

DR. C. C. MILLER, Marengo, Ill.

(The Questions may be mailed to the Bee Journal office, or to Dr. Miller direct, when he will answer them here. Please do not ask the Doctor to send answers by mail.—EDITOR.)

Two Queens in a Hive.

I will give a little of my experience with a colony of bees. They are a cross between Carniolans and golden Italians. The first of May I opened this hive with the intention of dividing the colony, as they were getting very heavy, and in my work I found two queens, so I had one queen for each colony. I left the old one on the old stand, and looked in a week later and they had two more queen-cells, one finished and the other one almost done. July 12 I divided them again and had a nice young queen to go with the increase, but I do not think she was laying at this time, but she has spread herself since. The old queen keeps the hive running over with bees, and there are 7 frames of brood in the hive now, and two queens again. Now this is the third young queen she has reared this season, and I am going to leave it with her and see whether there will be two in the spring. I clip all my queens, and when I clip this last young one I will do it in such a way that I will know one from the other, and can see which one gets killed, if either. The question is: Why does she insist on having a helper when she is so good herself?

ILLINOIS.

ANSWER.—The probability is that in spite of her good work the bees have a presentiment that she is nearing her end, and it is not at all likely that you will find her alive next spring. Still it is possible. The case, however, is unusual, and if peculiarity extends to her offspring you have struck upon a valuable trait.

Can Bees See in the Dark?

I was asked the other day whether bees could see in the dark? I could not answer, and so refer it to you for answer.

GEORGIA.

ANSWER.—The word "dark" is a relative term, and does not always mean the same thing. There is probably no such thing as sight in the absolute absence of all light, but it is quite possible that bees can see where it is so dark that human eyes can not see. On the other hand, it is possible that they need more light than we do, and that the work of the hive is carried on mostly by the sense of feeling.

Why Did the Bees Do So?

I have a very strong colony of Italian bees with a super for extracted honey on the top of the brood-chamber, in which super they had commenced to store honey. By opening this super one day in order to find out how much surplus honey they had stored, I pulled out the center comb and found eggs and larvæ three or four days old with which said comb was pretty well filled on both sides.

I found that there was a little space left between the zinc queen-excluder through which the queen went up to the super.

I could not find the queen in the super, but I thought by using a little smoke from the top she went down into the

brood-chamber. However, I put the zinc in proper place and closed the hive.

The fourth day after this, I went to the same hive and looked through the super to see if I could find the queen there laying eggs, and found that she was not there; and upon reaching the comb which contained the eggs and the brood, I found it empty of eggs, and the larvæ partly gone, and some left starved without any food at the bottom of the cell.

Why did the bees leave this larvæ to starve, and dispose of the eggs?

NEBRASKA.

ANSWER.—I don't know. When honey is being gathered very rapidly there is a tendency to crowd out the queen. Put an empty comb in the center of the brood-nest. If honey is coming in slowly the empty comb will be filled with brood. If honey is coming in very rapidly the comb will be filled with honey. The same passion for honey might be carried still further, making the bees empty out cells already occupied by brood. But I don't know anything about it for certain.

White-Eyed Drones.

I had one colony out of 190 that had a few of those white-eyed drones that "Kansas" was inquiring about on page 489, but I have nothing particular to say about them excepting that it seemed like a white enamel scale which could be removed, as I practiced on one. I never saw one around the entrance (only inside the hive). I believe they cannot see until those scales get rubbed off. I think there were some with the same kind of shield on the back of the head, and I believe they were not long hatched.

MICHIGAN.

ANSWER.—I think the case you mention was exceptional, the common thing being a mere change in the color of the head, or the eyes, without any scale or other imperfection.

The Loose-Tin T Super and Propolis.

You tell us (on page 521) that you use T supers for comb honey, and I have understood from other writings of yours that you use the tins loose. Will you kindly explain how the loose tins may be an advantage to you over stationary tins in manipulating the supers? Also, do you find the T super any improvement over the P super with plain section-holders, especially in regard to the feature of propolis?

The amount of propolis which I find in the hives this season is enormous, and we all know your acquaintance with this article is "exceedingly intimate." Has the T super with loose tins given you any relief?

ILLINOIS.

ANSWER.—With T tins loose, the entire contents of the super are pushed out in one mass, the loose tins are picked off, and then the sections can be easily split apart. Possibly no arrangement will prevent the deposit of propolis. In the T super, however, there is less trouble than with some others, for the tops and bottoms of the sections are entirely free, so that the bees have no excuse for plugging glue into the cracks formed by having something touch either the top or bottom of the section. It is possible that a change of bees might help you, for there is a great difference in that respect as to the amount of propolis. The worst gluers I ever had were the Tunisians or Punics, from northern Africa. They were fine gatherers, but their liking for propolis and for cramming the cells so full that there was no air-space between the honey and capping made them utterly unfit for producing comb honey.

Confining Queens Below Excluders.

I notice, on page 475, and also in a previous number, that you are slightly off in your understanding in regard to what I said about confining the queens below with the excluder, while the brood was placed above. In both of my letters I stated that I was not using foundation this year—I used empty frames. In previous years I used foundation, but the bees failed to use it.

On page 474, I stated that "I think if foundation had been used I might have been able to get better results." The heading and also your reply would indicate that it was used in these experiments.

Now, in reply to the inquiries in your answer, I would caution a beginner, that if the nights are cold and the col-

ony not strong it would not be safe to put all the brood from another colony on it, without giving bees also, as the brood might get chilled. But in warm weather, and a strong colony, the more brood given the better. I could not say that the colony with its double load of brood *would not swarm*, but if the queen has room to lay below, and the bees room above to store, they will not be likely to swarm, or at least no more likely to than any other strong colony.

In regard to the colony swarming out when all the brood is taken away, I suppose you fear that under such circumstances they might be discouraged, and desert the hive. They might do so, but in my experience they never do. But if they would in your locality, leave one comb with a small patch of unsealed larvæ, and you will not be likely to lose any bees. In hiving natural swarms, I find they will sometimes leave a hive when given eggs and sealed brood, but have never had one leave unsealed brood.

CALIFORNIA.

ANSWER.—It's a pretty clear case that we will never be able to learn all about bees, for when we think we are settled upon some one thing, our bees or the bees of some one else, apparently with no other object but to get the laugh on us, topple over settled notions by doing just the reverse of what they have done before. I felt safe in saying that if there was foundation in the lower story the queen would use it, and you thought better work would be done with foundation than without it. Well, since the former words were written, I have had a case in which foundation was given and left untouched, and at the same time another colony had empty frames given below, not even starters, and the queen commenced laying with more promptness than any case I had with foundation! There are some things I know all about, but not about bees.

The practice of giving a frame of brood to the bees to prevent discouragement, is, I think, the practice of Mr. L. Stachelhausen. If the bees will not desert, it is no doubt better to omit the brood, for Mr. Stachelhausen, if I remember rightly, takes it away in a day or two, because the bees are likely to start queen-cells on it.

Storing a Black Liquid.

My bees for about one week after August 1 stored some black, or nearly black, liquid in part of the brood-combs. What is it? May it be from huckleberry or blueberry juices?

MASSACHUSETTS.

ANSWER.—Your guess is perhaps as good as can be made, providing such berries were ripe and within reach.

Drone-Eggs in the Super—Pollen in the Sections—Swarming, Etc.

1. Lately a question was asked, "What makes the queen lay drone-eggs in the supers?" To this you answer, "Want of drone-comb?" Now if this is the only cause in your location, and with your bees, I live in a much different locality, or else have a much different strain of bees, for those critters of mine will breed just as fast in the supers as they will in the brood-chamber, if the conditions are right, and not drones, either. For I have taken off the finest sections of worker-brood any bee-keeper ever saw—not a single cell missed, combs attached to three sides, not a drop of honey in them, but filled from top to bottom with worker-brood. Those sections not having brood in them had more or less pollen, which makes them unsalable.

2. How can bees be prevented from carrying pollen into the sections? The queen-excluding zinc does not prevent the bees from working in the sections, nor do I think it hampers them at all, for I have tried it on hundreds of colonies, side by side. But the zinc does not prevent the pollen from going into the sections, if the bees are determined to put it in there.

3. I had a singular occurrence recently, something I never saw before. Four supers of unfinished sections were placed on a hive, to be finished with extracted honey, over a queen-excluding zinc. On taking off those 4 supers, when finished, a few days ago, 4 of the sections had been emptied by the bees, the combs reduced to brood-comb depth, some pollen in them, and on the bottom of one of them a queen-cell ready to be sealed; and on another one a queen-cell cup with an egg in it, standing on its end as if deposited by a queen, but not another egg could be found in any other cell, and the queen was down in the brood-chamber, and is

a very good one. She was reared in 1899, and is so large that she never could go through the zinc. Could she have gone through, she would surely have laid more eggs in the sections than only 2. The difference in the age of the 2 eggs was about 8 days. I have seen it stated that bees would carry eggs to different parts of the hive, but I never believed it. But this experience put me at sea, and makes me almost believe they do.

4. Out of 75 queens reared in June about 50 swarmed in August, and the others would have done so, too, if it had not turned to the freezing-point at night.

WISCONSIN.

ANSWERS.—1. I wish you had given the page to which you refer, so that we could know just what was under discussion. For you are now talking about queens laying *worker-eggs* in sections, whereas you quote a question about *drone-eggs*. I suspect the answer was all right, for when there is no chance for drone-brood in the brood-chamber the bees will be likely to prepare drone-comb in the super if there is a chance for it, and the queen is likely to lay there if she can get there. There are, however, cases in which she will do as you say—enter the super and fill not only one, but many sections, full of worker-brood. Just why those exceptions occur where separators are used and sections filled with foundation, I do not know.

2. You are probably right, that perforated zinc has little or no effect in preventing pollen from being carried into the sections, and I am not sure I know what will prevent it, although it is very rare to find such a thing in my own experience. It is possible you can prevent it by use of a deeper brood-chamber, for I think the more shallow the brood-combs the more likely will the bees be to carry pollen into the sections.

3. Some one has suggested that when an egg is found in a story over an excluder, a laying queen being below, that an enterprising laying worker has been in the upper story. I don't know.

4. If those 50 queens were reared in the same colonies that swarmed with them, it is something different from anything on record. If they were reared elsewhere and introduced into the colonies with which they afterward swarmed, there is nothing so unusual about it.

The Apiary of Wm. Housel is shown on the first page. When sending the picture he wrote as follows:

I send a photograph of my bee-yard, or part of it, which contains 100 colonies; not all is shown, as the camera would not take all of them in.

I have been in the bee-business since 1888, and have had a few failures as well as success.

I have taken the American Bee Journal since 1889 or 1890, and have been well paid for the money invested.

At one time my bees were all Italians, but now they are hybrids and Germans. It has taken me just 12 years to find out that the Italian is no good for me for comb honey. I would not give my blacks for all the Italians in the land. I will give the Italian bees credit for one thing; that is, they are great swarmers. I find all alike as to swarming, as I have had bees from different breeders. I spent \$20 for Italian queens to breed from, and never found one of them equal to the ones I rear. I believe all queens are injured in the mails, or in caging. The blacks always give me the largest yield of comb honey, and not only the largest yield, but the finest honey. The Italians never fill the sections full, and do not cap the honey as white. Hurrah for the little black bee! I give the man praise who speaks up for the black bee, and if you were to change color—put the yellow bands on the blacks and the dark bands on the Italians, and let the temper and honey-gathering qualities be as they are—they would all jump for the blacks. It is the color and gentleness the most people are after, not fine work.

The Italians do no more work on red clover than the blacks, and not so much on buckwheat, and the blacks will hold them a good round on anything that is fit for honey. I often see it asked: "Why do the Italians store better honey than the blacks?" If those people just reverse the question they will come nearer right, according to my experience. I give the bee the credit it deserves, minus color or length of tongue. I do not know how long the tongues of my bees are, but the other end is plenty long enough!

Monmouth Co., N. J.

WM. HOUSEL.

The Premiums offered this week are well worth working for. Look at them.



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To promote and protect the interests of its members.

To prevent the adulteration of honey.

To prosecute dishonest honey-dealers.

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A Celluloid Queen-Button is a very pretty thing for a bee-keeper or honey-seller to wear on his coat-lapel. It often serves to introduce the subject of honey, and frequently leads to a sale.



NOTE.—One reader writes: "I have every reason to believe that it would be a very good idea for every bee-keeper to wear one of the buttons as it will cause people to ask questions about the busy bee, and many a conversation thus started would wind up with the sale of more or less honey; at any rate it would give the bee-keeper a superior opportunity to enlighten many a person in regard to honey and bees."

The picture shown herewith is a reproduction of a motto queen-button that we are furnishing to bee-keepers. It has a pin on the underside to fasten it.

Price, by mail, 6 cents; two for 10 cents, or 6 for 25 cents. Send all orders to the office of the American Bee Journal.



Rearing Good Queens.

Having a few spare hours I sat down and grasped my old friend (the American Bee Journal) by the—well, leaves, and gave Mr. Alley's contribution my attention; and I wish to say to him that he is tagging pretty hard, when he says on page 519, "I have found by actual experiment that a colony of bees will not rear good queens while there is a fertile queen present;" and then says, "I don't want any one to tell me it can be done, for I assert that it can not be done by any person." Now, Mr. Alley, I have had queens from a dozen different breeders, ranging from Texas to Wisconsin, and I am in position to know what a good queen will do, for I have one reared just the reverse of your experiment—over a laying queen. The bees of this queen have produced, of comb honey, 126 pounds, or filled sections, and helped build up a weak colony. You may say chance or luck—perhaps it is, and if it is so, it is a chance worth while to chance.

ROBERT J. CARY.

Fairfield Co., Conn., Aug. 24.

Report for the Season of 1902.

I read with a good deal of interest the articles from many correspondents in regard to their experience and prospects for a honey crop for this season, and as mine is in many respects nearly the same, I will add it to the others.

I have 71 colonies—41 old and 30 new. I wintered a part in the cellar, and (as an experiment) I left 12 on the summer stands. They were about 18 inches apart; I drove stakes 3 feet back of the hives, and these I boarded up 2 feet. I then filled in with clover-hulls between and back of the hives, packing the same until the hives were covered to the depth of one foot.

At the front, and resting on the porch of the hive, I put a board one foot wide, also kept in place by stakes driven in front to prevent the clover from falling off. I then covered with slough-grass, laid to shed water, and then I set a row of corn-stalks in front to protect from snow. The stalks I removed when the weather admitted of the bees taking an outing. The experiment proved a perfect success, the bees coming out in the spring in excellent condition, and also those wintered in the cellar, except 3 colonies which were dead. I took them out April 1, nearly all with a good supply of stores.

From that time until May 20 the weather was "all sorts," with many cold, wet days. About the middle of May I discovered that my bees were nearly destitute of honey, although I had fed perhaps 150 pounds of honey, but as they seemed to be working freely I concluded that they were all right. From that time on until the middle of June every pound of honey went into the brood-chamber, and the same is true of more than half of the colonies up to date. All my supers have glass strips in the sides, so I can easily examine the interior. July 2 there were 35 partially filled, 4 finished, and 10 finished all except a few sections. My supers hold 32 1/2 sections, and usually weigh 26 to 28 pounds net, so I estimated there is about 600 pounds on 70 colonies, about equally divided between old and new, or rather 35 colonies, the others having none.

For the past four weeks there has been little if any surplus honey stored. Buckwheat is just coming in bloom, and the bees have commenced working strong, and may yet store a fair average.

I have never seen such an abundance of "bee-pasturage" as this season. All pastures, roadsides, commons, and vacant places, were covered with white clover and alsike. There is plenty of heartsease, goldenrod, buckwheat, and many other "bee-plants."

To make cows pay, use Sharples Cream Separators. Book Business Directory & Cat. 212 free. W. Chester, Pa.

QUEENS!

This is your last chance for this season to get Queens from Quirin's Famous Red Clover stock, so hurry in your orders. We have files of testimonials like the following:

Mr. J. Roorda, of De Motte, Ind., bought 4 dozen in the spring, and says the workers are hustlers; while E. L. Messenger, of New Haven, Conn., says the queen bought last season produced bees which beat anything in that part of the country.

Price of Queens for balance of season:

	1	6	12
Selected	\$.75	\$4.00	\$7.00
Tested	1.00	5.00	9.00
Selected Tested	1.50	8.00	
Extra Selected Tested, the best that money can buy..	3.00		

We guarantee safe arrival, to any State, continental island, or any European country. Can fill all orders promptly, as we expect to keep 300 to 500 Queens on hand ahead of orders. Special price on 50 or 100. Free Circular. Address all orders to

Quirin the Queen-Breeder,

PARKERTOWN, OHIO.

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15A26t Please mention the Bee Journal.



SHEEP MONEY IS GOOD MONEY and easy to make if you work for us. We will start you in business and furnish the capital. Work light and easy. Send 10 cents for full line of samples and particulars. DRAPER PUBLISHING CO., Chicago, Ills.

Special Round-Trip Excursion Rates to New York

via Nickel Plate Road. Tickets on sale Oct. 3rd to 6th inclusive, good leaving New York not later than Oct. 14th. Address John Y. Calahan, General Agent, 113 Adams St., Chicago, for reservation or sleeping-car space and other information. 50—38A2t

Prize = Winning Stock

Daughters of Moore's famous long-tongued red clover Italian Queen, which won the \$25.00 prize offered by The A. I. Root Co. for the longest-tongued bees; and also daughters of other choice long-tongued red-clover breeders whose bees "just roll in the honey," as Mr. Henry Schmidt, of Hutto, Tex., puts it. Untested Queens, 75c each; six, \$4.00; dozen, \$7.50. Select untested, \$1.00 each; six, \$5.00; dozen, \$9.00. Safe arrival and satisfaction guaranteed. Circular free.

J. P. MOORE,

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\$8.50 Cleveland and Return. \$8.50

on Sept. 26th and 27th, via Nickel Plate Road. Return limit of Oct. 28th may be obtained by depositing tickets in Cleveland. Three trains daily, with vestibuled sleeping-cars. American Club Meals, ranging in price from 35 cents to \$1.00 in dining-cars. Also meals a la carte. City ticket office, Chicago, 111 Adams St. For detailed information address John Y. Calahan, General Agent, 113 Adams Street.

45—36A3t

Tennessee Queens



Send for circular.

Daughters of Select Imported Italian, Select long-tongued (Moore's), and Select, Straight 5-band Queens. Bred 3 1/2 miles apart, and mated to select drones. No bees owned within 2 1/2 miles; none impure within 3, and but few within 5 miles. No disease. 29 years' experience. **WARRANTED QUEENS**, 75 cents each; **TESTED**, \$1.50 each. Discount on large orders. Contracts with dealers especially. Discount after July 1st

JOHN M. DAVIS,
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\$23.30 Chicago to New York and Return

via Nickel Plate Road, on Oct. 3, 4, 5 and 6, with return limit leaving New York Oct. 14, 1902. Three trains daily; at convenient hours. Vestibuled sleeping-cars. American Club Meals, ranging in price from 35 cents to \$1.00, served in dining-cars on Nickel Plate Road; also meals a la carte. Chicago depot, Harrison St. and 5th Ave. City Ticket Office, 111 Adams St. Phone Central 2057. Write John Y. Calahan, General Agent, 113 Adams St., Chicago, for particulars. 51—38A2t

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And Several Other Clover Seeds.

We have made arrangements so that we can furnish Seed of several of the Clovers by freight or express, at the following prices, cash with the order:

	5lb	10lb	25lb	50lb
Sweet Clover (white)....	\$.75	\$1.40	\$3.25	\$6.00
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Alsike Clover	1.00	1.80	4.25	8.00
White Clover	1.20	2.30	5.50	10.10
Alfalfa Clover80	1.40	3.25	6.00

Prices subject to market changes.

Single pound 5 cents more than the 5-pound rate, and 10 cents extra for postage and sack.

Add 25 cents to your order, for cartage, if wanted by freight, or 10 cents per pound if wanted by mail.

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Bees For Sale.

75 colonies in Improved Dovetailed Hives, in lots to suit purchaser.

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I use a **PROCESS** that produces **EVERY ESSENTIAL** necessary to make it the **BEST** and **MOST** desirable in all respects. My **PROCESS** and **AUTOMATIC MACHINES** are my own inventions, which enable me to **SELL FOUNDATION** and

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at prices that are the lowest. Catalog giving

Full Line of Supplies,

with prices and samples, free on application **BEESWAX WANTED.**

GUS. DITTMER, Augusta, Wis.

Nothing but the bad weather has prevented an unprecedented honey crop.

I have kept bees for 15 years, and have never seen or heard of foul brood in this vicinity, although there are a great many who keep from a few to 50 colonies. My bees are Italians, some hybrids, some brown, and some small, black bees. I have never been able to determine which are the best all-around bees.

My apiary is necessarily very close to the house, on account of limited space. My garden is full of shrubbery, and at the back a row of wild plum-trees. I do not clip my queens, but allow them to swarm naturally; they invariably cluster either on the shrubbery or on the plum-trees—in either case are easily reached from the ground. At night I remove the old colony and replace it with the new. It is not often that a second swarm issues when the old one has been removed, although I seldom remove the queen-cells, as I find that whenever I have done so there are a great many vicious bees ready for business, anxiously waiting for victims, and the hives being so near the house no one dares come into the yard, so in case a second swarm issues I have them in a hiving-box, and place a queen-excluder in front of the entrance to the hive from which they came. I empty them in front, and with the smoker drive them in and catch and kill the queen. It is very seldom that I have any further trouble. Of course, I know that I lay myself open to the charge of heresy, but with my environments I find my way the most convenient and satisfactory.

My bees did not commence swarming until June 8, and continued until July 12. I have never had any trouble on account of the queen laying in the super, although I do not use excluders. I put supers on three or four days after hiving. I put supers on old colonies about May 1, which they often fill before they cast the swarm. Whether or not it delays swarming I am not certain, but I do not think it makes any difference. I have had two instances where new colonies have swarmed 11 days after having been hived. I don't understand it. **N. B. KNOWLES.**
Winona Co., Minn., Aug. 9.

Rearing the Best Queens.

I am glad to see queen-rearing discussed, as discussion is a good way to bring out the best points of apiarian work. I am only a green backwoodsman, but I must take a decided stand against Mr. Alley, on pages 519 and 533. I have tried his forced plan, and my experience is that when a colony becomes queenless all at once, that is, by taking the queen from them, that they build, in a hasty way, a lot of insignificant queen-cells that produce very poor queens. He says they will not rear good queens while there is a fertile queen in the hive. Is there not a fertile queen in the hive when cells are built under the swarming impulse? And that is where the best queens come from, he says.

Queens whose colonies fill 100 one-pound sections can not be called cheap queens. I have very few queens in my yard whose colonies have done that well, even in an ordinary year, and some of them have done much more—and all my queens are reared under the swarming impulse.

He speaks of colonies rearing queens under the swarming impulse, as if they did not care as much about the future welfare of the bees that are to be left in the hive, as they did for their own particular selves. If that is the

BINGHAM'S PATENT Smokers

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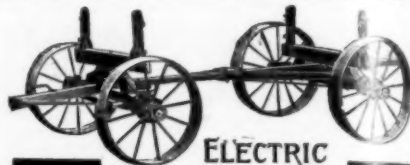
Don't Stop

my adv., as by my new system of queen-rearing, I can fill all orders by return mail, and they come in by the hat full, and the little old man here isn't lying about it, either. I can send you the largest and finest Adel-Golden Caucasian Queens you ever saw. Practically a non-swarming race of bees.

Breeding Queens, each, 75 cents.

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make the work easier for both the man and team. The tires being wide they do not cut into the ground, the labor of loading is reduced many times, because of the short lift. They are equipped with our famous Electric Steel Wheels, either straight or stagger spokes. Wheels any height from 24 to 60 inches. White hickory axles, steel hounds. Guaranteed to carry 4000 lbs. Why not get started right by putting in one of these wagons. We make our steel wheels to fit any wagon. Write for the catalog. It is free.

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APIARY FOR SALE.

In a splendid district. Address for fuller information,

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PAGE

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the staples and stapling, by using **PAGE FENCE**. **PAGE WOVEN WIRE FENCE CO., ADRIAN, MICH.**

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\$19.00 Boston and Return. \$19.00

via Nickel Plate Road Oct. 7th to 11th inclusive, good returning until Nov. 12th by depositing tickets at Boston and paying fee of 50 cents. Three trains daily, carrying through vestibuled sleeping-cars. Individual Club Meals, ranging in price from 35 cents to \$1.00, served in dining-cars on the Nickel Plate Road; also meals a la carte. City ticket office, 111 Adams St., Chicago. Full information can be secured from John Y. Calahan, General Agent, 113 Adams Street, Chicago. 48—38A3t

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case, why do they build cells at all? The fact of the case, in my mind, is, that the very best queens are reared in a good, strong colony of our best bees under the swarming impulse.

I would like to ask Mr. Alley one question: He says the best queens he ever saw were reared in his small boxes that he speaks of; and that he does not use them for rearing queens, only for fertilizing them. Why doesn't he rear queens in those boxes if that is where the best ones he ever saw were reared?

C. H. HARLAN.

Kanabec Co., Minn., Aug. 25.



Introducing Queens with Tobacco-Smoke.

This method gives Editor Hutchinson more satisfaction than any other way. He says:

About two days before sending a queen I send notice to my customer when he may expect the queen, and below the notice are the following instructions:

"As soon as you receive this notice remove the queen from the colony to which you expect to introduce the new queen. When she arrives, put her away in a safe place until after sundown, just at dusk, then light your smoker, and when it is well to going put in a pipeful of smoking-tobacco, put on the cover, puff until you get an odor of tobacco, then puff three or four good puffs into the entrance of the hive. Wait two or three minutes, then send in another good puff or two, remove the cover, drive the bees down with a puff of smoke, open the cage and allow the queen to run down between the combs, following her with a puff or two of smoke, and put on the cover. Half an hour later light up the smoker again, put in the tobacco as before, and blow two or three more good puffs in at the entrance. If no honey is coming in, feed the colony a pint of syrup each night from the inside of the hive, but don't disturb the brood-nest for four or five days."

Brushed Swarms.

We have just had a brief visit from Mr. Danzenbaker, who is on his way to California on special business. In talking over the matter of the brushed-swarm plan, he mentioned the fact that he had practiced for years

The Emerson Binder

This Emerson stiff-board Binder with cloth back for the American Bee Journal we mail for but 60 cents; or we will send it with the Bee Journal for one year—both for only \$1.40. It is a fine thing to preserve the copies of the Journal as fast as they are received. If you have this "Emerson" no further binding is necessary.

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We will present you with the first \$5 you take in to start you in a good paying business. Send 10 cents for full line of samples and directions how to begin.

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One Fare for Round Trip

or \$8.50 to Cleveland, Ohio, and return via Nickel Plate Road, Sept. 26th and 27th, with extended return limit of Oct. 28th by depositing tickets in Cleveland. First-class equipment and service. Three daily trains. Chicago Passenger Station, Harrison St. and 5th Ave. Write John Y. Calahan, General Agent, 113 Adams St., Chicago, for particulars. 46—36A3t

1902—Bee-Keepers' Supplies!

We can furnish you with The A. I. Root Co's goods at wholesale or retail at their prices. We can save you freight, and ship promptly. Market price paid for beeswax. Send for our 1902 catalog. M. H. HUNT & SON, Bell Branch, Wayne Co., Mich

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If you want the Bee-Book

That covers the whole Apicultural Field more completely than any other published, send \$1.25 to

Prof. A. J. Cook, Claremont, Cal.,

FOR HIS

"Bee-Keeper's Guide."

Liberal Discounts to the Trade.

Wanted Comb and Extracted Honey!

State price, kind and quantity.

R. A. BURNETT & CO., 199 S. Water St., CHICAGO

33A1f Please mention the Bee Journal.

that method of controlling swarms; and by it he is enabled to get a powerful colony in one of his shallow brood-nests for comb honey; and if there is any honey at all to be had, he is going to get it, and that with a small probability of swarming.

I have been looking up this matter of brushed or "shook" swarms; and in the face of the favorable testimony concerning it I am surprised that bee-keepers have not made more of it. Why, just think of it! If swarms can be controlled in small brood-nests when running for comb honey, it will be one of the greatest boons that ever struck modern apiculture. If any one else has had experience with brushed swarms I wish he would tell us about it.—Editorial in Gleanings in Bee-Culture.

Shaken Swarms as Good as Natural Ones.

M. A. Gill, in the Bee-Keepers' Review, says he examines his colonies each week, and "all colonies that are going to swarm will be shaken into new hives with starters, setting the new hive on the old stand and carrying the brood, with just enough bees to protect it till the brood hatches, to the new stand. This usually 'fixes' swarming as far as such colonies are concerned."

"I must confess that the longer I practice the shaking-off plan, when colonies are going to swarm *anyway*, the better I like it. Much has been said about a colony being a unit, and that we can not sort them with proper regard to age, but I find that is more in theory than in practice. I find little if any difference between natural or shaken swarms that are now two weeks old, and it's certainly a great advantage in out-aparies."

A Dog that Watches for Swarms.

This is reported in Gleanings in Bee-Culture. Its owner, H. S. Ferry, says:

This dog is half Newfoundland and half St. Bernard, both thoroughbred. The kennel has a four-light window, where he can see the apiary; and if there is anything unusual going on in the apiary he is sure to notify us. If there should be a swarm, or an extra buzzing in the apiary, he is sure to call some of us before they alight or leave the yard. I never have had a swarm of bees leave the yard as long as this dog has been in charge. He weighs 150 pounds, has a good disposition, and understands the nature of the bees as well as any dumb creature can, and much better than some human beings. He will go among the bees. They do not seem to meddle with him. He is not afraid of them, and is kind to his owners and those who take care of him, but is proof against intruders. So far as value is concerned, he is beyond price. Money would not buy him.

Comb and Extracted in the Same Apiary.

This has been advocated by Mrs. A. J. Barber heretofore, but the experience of this year makes her more in favor of it than ever. She says in the Rocky Mountain Bee Journal:

All colonies that have been run exclusively for comb honey are full of honey in the brood-chamber, so full that in many cases there is not even a cell of brood or an egg. At first we thought there must have been a wholesale murder of queens, as there was no brood, but upon close examination queens are found

One Fare for the Round Trip

to Boston and return, via Nickel Plate Road, Oct. 7th to 11th, account meeting of Brotherhood of St. Andrews. By depositing tickets at Boston and paying fee of 50 cents, extended return limit of Nov. 12th may be obtained. Through vestibled sleeping-cars and first-class service in every respect. Cheap rates to all New England points. Write John Y. Calahan, 113 Adams St., Chicago, for particulars. 49—38A3t



It Means Something

to the world that there is one old family remedy that is believed in by endless thousands of humanity after 40 years' trial.

WATKINS' Vegetable Anodyne LINIMENT

It means that here is a remedy that makes you feel certain of the lives of your dear ones in cases of accident or sudden sickness. It means many dollars saved to you that would otherwise go to the doctor or veterinary. In all cases of cholera morbus, diarrhoea, flux, rheumatism, cuts, cramps, strains, burns, mumps, sore throat, diphtheria, etc., it is a God-send.

Worth Its Weight in Gold.

Red Lake, Minn., June 5, 1901.

One time last summer I got very sick with cholera and thought sure we would have to send for the doctor, but after taking 3 doses of Watkins' Vegetable Anodyne Liniment I felt as well as ever. Since then I use it every day and find it the best family medicine in the market to-day; it is worth its weight in gold. JOSEPH DUCHARME.

Thousands of good people have written in the same vein.

FOR ANIMALS it cures colic, diarrhoea, sprains, cuts, scratches, bruises, swellings, etc.

Don't wait until you are down sick, or injured by some bad accident, but be sure to get a bottle from our agent when he calls. If no agent in your county, write us at once and we will see that you are supplied. Price \$1.

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We send our instructive 100-page finely illustrated Home Doctor and Cook Book to every inquirer free. It is a very valuable and interesting work for farm and home, containing weather forecasts, fine cooking recipes, etc. We send it free whether you are ready to buy now or not.

THE J. R. WATKINS MEDICAL CO.,
10 Liberty St., Winona, Minn.



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Bee-Keepers—Attention!

Do not put your money into New Fangled Bee-Hives, but buy a plain, serviceable and well-made hive, such as the regular Dovetailed hive arranged for bee-way sections. Honey-producers of Colorado—one of the largest honey-producing sections in the world—use this style.

Thousands of Hives, Millions of Sections, ready for Prompt Shipment.

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"SEASONABLE OFFERINGS."

MUTH'S POUND SQUARE FLINT-GLASS HONEY-JARS, with patent air-tight GLASS STOPPERS, at \$5.50 per gross. FAR SUPERIOR TO OLD STYLE WITH CORKS. Try a gross. Just the thing for home market.

CRATES OF TWO 60-lb. CANS, been used once, in good condition, in lots of 5 crates, 40c each; 10 or more, 35c. This lot is limited; order at once.

QUEENS! The Best Money Can Buy!

BUCKEYE STRAIN 3-BANDED are the genuine RED CLOVER WORKERS. MUTH'S STRAIN GOLDEN ITALIANS can not be surpassed. Either of above, 75c each; 6 for \$4.00. Selected tested, \$1.50 each.

A trial will convince you. Send for our catalog of BEE-SUPPLIES.

THE FRED W. MUTH CO., Front & Walnut Sts., Cincinnati, Ohio.

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Queens Now Ready to Supply by Return Mail

Stock which cannot be excelled. Each variety bred in separate apiaries, from selected mothers; have proven their qualities as great honey-gatherers.

Golden Italians Have no superior, and few equals. Untested, 75 cents; 6 for \$4.00.

Red Clover Queens which left all records behind in honey-gathering. Untested, \$1.00; 6 for \$5.00.

Carniolans They are so highly recommended, being more gentle than all others. Untested, \$1.00.

ROOT'S GOODS AT ROOT'S FACTORY PRICES.

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(Successor to Chas. F. Muth and A. Muth.)

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healthy and fine looking. The bees refuse to work in sections.

We had a warm winter, and the bees were very strong and active in March, and had hives full of brood. We had a cold May, and brood-rearing checked. In June we had a freeze that killed all bloom, and bees almost starved. During the freeze, and after, a great many bees went out and never came back in their hives. In spite of heavy feeding brood-rearing almost ceased, and bees nearly starved. About July 5 the alfalfa bloom seemed to begin to yield honey all at once, and the bees within two or three days filled every cell with honey, and as they had become somewhat weakened in June they were not in condition to fill the sections, so they are cramming every cell in the brood-chamber with honey and doing almost nothing in sections, and getting weaker every day. As there is now a very severe drouth we are likely to have our first experience in failure this year.

The colonies having a super of half-depth extracting-frames fared some better, as the bees began to fill them as soon as the honey came, and when I raised them and put sections under, the work went right on as long as the honey-flow lasted, and the brood-chamber was relieved so that those colonies are in fair condition. I have extracted some of the small frames and given them to the bees that had no brood, and it acts like a charm. The bees are storing in the extracting-combs and giving the queens room so that the colonies may be in condition for a flow if we have one.

I am getting to be a stronger advocate of producing both comb and extracted honey at



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to meet those who work for us. Cow keepers always have money. We start you in business. You make large profits. Easy work. We furnish capital. Send 10 cents for full line of samples and particulars. DRAPER PUBLISHING CO., Chicago, Ill.

Every Reader of the American Bee Journal who is ailing or in poor health or has some friend or relative that is sick, should be interested in the offer on page 607, headed, "PERSONAL TO SUBSCRIBERS," made by the Theo. Noel Company, of Chicago, Ill. This Company is the proprietor of the famous Vitae-Ore, a natural mineral medicine which they offer to send out on 30 days' trial to every ailing person who requests it, and will promise to use it carefully according to directions.

ARLINGTON SEWING MACHINES ARE EASIEST RUNNING BECAUSE BALL-BEARING.

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Elegant Polished Swell Front Oak Cabinet with or without Italian Marquetry Decorations. Latest and most stylish design. Guaranteed for 20 years.



250,000 DISCRIMINATING WOMEN

Everywhere are using (many of them for seventeen years past) the

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the same time, in the same apiary. I have believed in it for the last six years, and this year has decided the question for me. As soon as possible I shall have a super of small frames for every hive I possess. Some seasons there is but little advantage in them, and I should not use, perhaps, more than half of them after they were taken off in the spring, but even that half would pay for itself in getting the bees into the sections, and this other half would be used over and over on the colonies that were inclined to loaf, securing many a pound of honey that I should not get otherwise.

Greasing the Valve of a Smoker.

This is recommended by S. E. Miller. He says in the Progressive Bee-keeper:

Probably every one knows that machinery works best if well greased, but I doubt whether many bee-keepers know that a smoker requires greasing. Yet they all know that at times a smoker gets choked up and wheezy. This is caused by the sticky, sooty accumulation being sucked back into the bellows, because the valve gets stuck and does not admit the air freely into the bellows. The more of this accumulation that gets sucked into the bellows the worse the valve will stick, and the worse the valve sticks the more of it is sucked back, so that we have an aggravated state of affairs. To keep the valve from clogging to the inside of bellows, oil it freely with machine oil, or any good lubricant, and

as often as it shows a tendency to cleave give it more oil. If the valve has become thickly coated with the soot, it may be necessary to take the bellows apart and put in a new valve. Then keep the valve thoroughly oiled, and you will have very little trouble. This sooty accumulation is much worse in damp weather when the atmosphere is heavily charged with moisture, than it is in dry, clear weather. We should, therefore, watch the smoker to see that it does not get "stuck on itself" at such times.

CONVENTION NOTICES.

Utah.—The Utah Bee-keepers' Association will hold the annual convention in the City and County Building, Salt Lake City, Utah, Oct. 6, 1902, at 10 a.m. Business of interest to all bee-keepers will be presented. All are invited.
J. B. FAGG, Sec.

Illinois.—The annual meeting of the Northern Illinois Bee-keepers' Association will be held at the Court House in Freeport, Ill., on Tuesday and Wednesday, Oct. 21 and 22, 1902. All interested in bees are invited to attend.
Cherry Valley, Ill. B. KENNEDY, Sec.

New Jersey.—The first annual meeting of the New Jersey Bee-keepers' Association will be held at 10 a.m., Thursday, Oct. 2, in the Club House on the Inter-State Fair Grounds, Trenton, N. J. We extend a most cordial invitation to all bee-keepers, and others interested in bee-culture, to be present.
GEORGE N. WANSER, Sec.
B. F. ONDERDONK, Pres.

HONEY AND BEESWAX

MARKET QUOTATIONS.

CHICAGO, Sept. 9.—Comb honey is beginning to come forward and is meeting with fair demand. The prices at present are 15¢@16¢ for the best lines of No. 1 to fancy white; other grades are wanted at 2 to 5 cents less per pound, but they are scarce. Extracted sells at 6¢@8¢ for white, according to the kind and quality; 5¢@7¢ is obtainable for the amber grades. Dealers are seeking what they term a "honey" flavor more than ever before, as they say their customers demand more sweet taste in honey. Beeswax is scarce, and brings 30¢.

KANSAS CITY, Sept. 13.—The demand still continues good for comb honey, but receipts are very light and meet with ready sales at these quotations: Fancy white comb, 15¢; No. 1 white, 14¢; No. 2 white and amber, 13¢; dark, 12¢. Extracted, white, 6¢@6½¢; amber, 5¢@5½¢. Beeswax, 22¢@25¢.
C. C. CLEMENS & Co.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 30.—The demand for comb honey at present is very good; all shipments are sold quick at 15¢@16¢ for No. 1 and fancy. We advise shipping while demand is good and before the western carloads are here. In three weeks from now carloads will arrive, then demand is satisfied, sales harder to make, and prices demoralized. Extracted honey is selling as fast as it arrives, at the following prices: Amber and Southern in barrels, at 5¢@6¢, according to the quality. White clover, 7½¢@8¢. Beeswax is scarce at 30¢.
THE FRED W. MUTH CO.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 22.—The demand for honey is improving with the unusual cool weather, the summer resorters returning home hungry. We quote: Extra white comb, 15¢@16¢; medium, 14¢@15¢. No other grades coming yet. We want to caution shippers against shipping by express, as it arrives almost invariably broken. Express companies are stamping the cases "Received at owner's risk," which seems to cause their employees to "play ball" with it. Freight handlers are slower, more careful, and less broken, and much cheaper. We advise sending by freight only.
H. R. WRIGHT.

NEW YORK, Aug. 11.—New crop comb honey from New York and Pennsylvania is beginning to arrive in limited quantities. There is a good demand for fancy white at 14¢, and No. 1 at 13¢, and exceptionally fine lots will possibly bring a little more. Lower grades quiet at from 10¢@12¢. As to extracted honey, fancy grades are in good demand at from 6¢@6½¢ for white, and 5¢@5½¢ for light amber. Southern in barrels and half-barrels quiet at from 47¢@60¢ per gallon, according to quality. Beeswax dull at from 27¢@28¢.
HILDRETH & SGOELKEN.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 29.—New crop honey is not coming in so plentiful, so far. Whatever has come in, and is fancy water-white, has brought a good price, and sold to stores at from 15¢@16¢. Honey kept over from last year, fancy sells for 14¢. The market for extracted is more lively and brings: Amber, from 5¢@5½¢; alfalfa water-white, from 6¢@6½¢; white clover, from 7¢@7½¢. Beeswax, 28¢.
C. H. W. WEBER.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 20.—White comb, 13¢@14¢; amber, 10¢@12¢; dark, 8¢@9¢. Extracted, white, 5¢@5½¢; light amber, 4¢@4½¢; amber, 4¢@4½¢. Beeswax, good to choice, light, 27¢@29¢; dark, 25¢@26¢.

Not much offering or arriving of any sort. While the market is firm throughout, current values are being better sustained on comb than on extracted, for the reason that the latter has to depend to some extent on outside demand. All the comb honey offering will be required locally. The shipment of comb honey has never proven satisfactory, and the production is in consequence restricted to small compass.

Wanted—Extracted HONEY. Mail sample, and state style of package and price delivered in Chicago.

John F. Campbell, 53 River St., Chicago, Ill.
34Atf Mention the American Bee Journal.

WANTED!

Honey and Beeswax. Mail sample and state price delivered Cincinnati. C. H. W. WEBER, 2146-2148 Central Ave., CINCINNATI, OHIO.

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On dates authorizing sale of Grand Army Excursion Tickets to Washington, for the Reunion of 1902, are also authorized similar reductions in rates, from all points west of Chicago, with time limits the same as on such tickets to Washington, excursion tickets to any point in the territory of the Central Passenger Association, on or reached by the Nickel Plate Road. For full information call on your most convenient interline ticket agent by mail, wire, phone, or in person, or on John Y. Calahan, General Agent Nickel Plate Road, 113 Adams St., Chicago, Ill. 38A1t

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